IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Arrival of the Transports Illinois and Ericsson from Port Royal.

Occupation of the Whole of Hilton Head Island.

Capture of Tybee Island and Braddock's Point.

The Month of the Savannah River to be Closed.

Operations. Another Expedition En Route

Southward.

Secession Prisoners on Board the Illimois,

&c., The United States transport Illinois, Wm. Rathbur

commander, arrived at this port yesterday morning from Port Royal, S. C., having sailed thence on the 25th inst. minutes past four o'clock P. M., making the run in fifty-nine hours. She brings a mail and seventy-

Captain E. M. Yard, of the United States sloop of war Dale, has returned on account of ill health, bringing with him fourteen prisoners captured in the schooners Specie and Mabel, by the Dale. Their names are as follows

OFFICERS AND CREW OF THE SCHOONER SPECIE. Emanuel Capill, Richard Campbell, Mate. Albert Morgan,

OFFICERS AND CREW OF SCHOONER MABEL. Archibald Hunter, Wm. F. Black, Captain. Wm. P. Johnson, Mate. Pedro Torrace, John Morreau,

John Smith, Antonio Roderego.

The Illinois stopped at Fort Lafayette to land a rebel John Smith, prisoner (Dr. Edward Cuthbert), a planter, who was cap. tured on Ladies' Island, near Beaufort, by some of the Seventh Connecticut regiment. She has also n number of sick from the Wabash, Dale, Pawnee and Unadilla, to be sent to the Naval Hospital.

The steamship Eriesson, Cowles commander, from Hilton Head Island, with forty-three returned laborers and one prisoner, also arrived yesterday.

The schooner Essex, from NewYork, arrived at Hilton Head on the 231 lost, having been chased and fired at by a privateer several times between St. Helena Sound

The United States steamer Flag arrived in Port Royal on the 24th inst., and brought intelligence of the taking session of Tybes Island, at the mouth of the Sayannah possession of Tybee Island, at the mouth of the Savariver, which had been evacuated by the rebels. Flag, Augusta, Pocahontas and Seneca fired a few shell on the island, which, not being responded to, they imme diately sent launches, with marines, on shore, and took cosession of it without opposition.

The British frigate Immertalite was lying in Port.

The United States troops under General Sherman have built intrenchments across the whole island. The "darks" continued to come in daily in large numbers.

ses and barns, and also unginned. The deaths among the troops average two per day. A prevailing disease among the troops was sore throat grobably caused by exposure and the cold weather.

Large quantities of cotton yet remained untouched

Another expedition, under command of General Vielo and would sail in a few days for the Southern coast.

lan, Matangas, Oriental, and all the light draught gun boats, were to be employed in the new expedition Beaufort was still unoccupied by the United States ong the deaths at Hilton Head were the following:

G. H. Hubbard, of the Eighth Maine regiment, Private Triffan, of the Eighth Maine regiment. Private Nash, of the Ninth Maine regiment,

OUR RILTON HEAD CORRESPONDENCE. HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., Nov. 18, 1861. edition of the Highlanders to St. Helena Island-Fligh Stealers—Capture of One of the Bandits and De-kight of the Negroer—The Advance Upon Charleston—Capture of a British Schooner-The Naval Expedition to th

Last Sunday, happening into Colonel Nobles' (of the Seventy-ninth New York Highlanders) headquarters, he stated that it was his intention to occupy St. Helena Island with a part of his regiment. Captain More, being present, invited me to acces pary his command. We did not leave camp until Tuesday, when we commenced to cur a road through the island so as to transport the necessary supplies; but we found that it was a harder task the we anticipated, for the further we advanced the eper we went, until we found ourselves up to our mid cles in mud and water. Gladly did we receive the order rom Maj. Morrison to retrace our steps, and go around the island, where he would have boats to transport us to him. as he had landed during the afternoon and had taken possession of the island. As it was, some of the com-mand did not arrive until the following merning between two and three o'clock, worn down with fatigue and hun cer; but they soon had spread before them turkey and thickens, sweet potatoes, &c., which the negroes brought n by the cartload. The negroes received us kindly They could not do too much for us, particularly as we aid for everything they brought in: not even an orang ras taken without an equivalent was given.

Here I must digress from my subject. It is a poor nemy's country, and as soon as we are landed to pay frevery necessary thing that is needed, thus giving hem the means to carry on this war against us. capeleon's idea was that the enemy should support his .my while in their country; and why not in our case? hey commenced the war, and they should be made to ay for it. But I leave that to wiser heads than mine to

The plantation where we landed belonged to Dr. Jen. ins. He has a fine large house, beautifully furnished, and large, tastefully laid out garden, which entirely suraunds the house. Wednesday morning Major Morrison, ith a party of five of us, mounted, set out for a scout. To visited some five or six plantations, all deserted exept by the negroes. On inquiring of them if any hite people were on the island, they answered that I had gone to the main, except some four-sen or afteen on the other end of the island, ho laid about the woods in the day, and at ight they visited the different plantations, robbing pilfering everything they could lay hands on that others would land in small boats at night to capire and carry the negroes off, and if the slaves resisted iem they would shoot them down in their tracks. then night came the negroes would take to the wood found plenty of corn, sweet potatoes, poultry, also a ood dear of cotton in the gin houses-some all ready for The following morning Colonel Nobles arrived. After cakfast he took Captain John A. Falconer's company nd advanced them some five miles to act as picket ne same night the negroes came in with the news that party had lauded to carry on their old game of stealing at shooting negroes. Captain Falconer in the morning

took nine of his company, with a negro as a guide, to try and capture them. He went about six miles further on, and after procuring a couple of horses, he mounted two of his men to go around by the heach to destroy the boat and prevent the enemy's retreat, while he advanced through the woods. The party arrived on the beach at the point designated by the negre, where they esped a rebber about three hundred yards off, in a boat, trying to make his escape. They immediately levelled their markets and ordered him to land, which he did. He proved to be Benjamin Chaplain, a resident of St. Helena Island. He is a captain of a mounted rifle company, and

a terror to all the negroes on the island.

When Captain Falconer brought him in the negroes laughed and danced, and flocked around Captain Falconer, embracing his legs, kissing his hands, and seemed to be perfectly wild with joy at the capture of their dreaded evency. Chaplain said that, according to Lincoln's procla

mation, any person living quietly at home and pursu-ing their regular business would not be molested, and that he was then looking after his property. He also at tempted to bribe Captain Falconer by telling him if he would let him go any sum he would demand he could have. As soon as he was taken before General Stevens a polite note was despatched to the United States steamer Vixen for the captain to come on shore, as he was well equainted with the prisoner and all of his antecedents. This is the first capture that has been made by any of Map of the New Scene of Gen Stevens' brigade. Captain Falconer stated that he ould have captured the whole of them, but a peremptory order came for him to return at once. Yesterday the whole of the Seventy-ninth returned to their old camp on

> Colonel Nobles tells me that this espedition will work its way through the invide passage towards Charleston, and that reinforcements will be sent on as fast as possible. The Irish brigade, he expects, will be the first lot of troops sent. with the Seventy-ninth in the advance, would soon make short work of it, supported by the gunboats and those who are here already.

There is a village on St. Helena Island called by the same ame. One white man remained there—a true Unionist. I have been unable to find out his name. A man by the name of Coffin has several fine plantations on the island. hame of comin has several nine maintains on the salar.

He had to fly as the planters around threatened to tar and
feather, then hang him. He has a Northern lady for a
wife, who fed the negroes as if they were human beings,
not brutes. Most of the planters deal out to the negroes one peck of corn a week, which is all that is allowed them. If they raise a hog or chicken it must be kept up and fed from the negroes' allowance. An English schooner was captured off this port yester-

day afternoon, trying to run the blockade, a prosed to have come from the British provinces. She is now ander the guns of the Wabash.

The steamship Vanderbilt hauled into the Baltic's borth this morning, to commence discharging her enorm cargo, which is larger than any two other ships in the whole expedition. One fact in regard to this expedition is worth noticing. The Vanderbilt and Cean Queen alone carried one fourth of the troops sent out on this expedition besides the immense quantity of rations and cargo, consisting of commissary, quartermaster's and ordnince stores, camp equipage, &c. The Vanderbilt, with her powerful condensers, has supplied one-half of the fice with fresh water since their arrival at this port. The steamships Ariel, Daniel Webster and Roanoke

together with other light draught steamers, are fitting out here to go on another expedition, destination up known. The Chief Quartermaster of this expedition, Captain R. Saxton, had an interview on board the Van derbilt with Captain Lefevre yesterday, and made ar rangements with Captain L. to take all the boats belong ing to the Ocean Queen and Vanderbilt to accompany the new expedition. Some of these bouts will contain about two hundred persons each. The importance of the Van derbilt fleet in this expedition is beyond imagination, un less to an eye witness—the recamship Vanderbilt, sup-plying the whole fleet with fresh water from her condensar; Captain Lefevre supplying the new expedition with all his boats, some twenty in number; Chief Engineer, Mr-Germaine, supplying the Quartermaster with an enormous spare crank pin to drive piles to build a wharf, and the chief steward, Mr. McHenry, accommodating the army officers on board until their quarters are fixed on shore. These are a few of the many acts of accommodation this

In my last I furnished you with the names of the differ fortifications and number of guns on each, and also spoke this place, and at once, so as to make this point the ease of operations in carrying this war into Africa; also the necessity of contradicting such abolition public astray by printing, day after day, that the South annot hold out long, as they are in want of the necessities of life. I say here, as I wrote in my last, that the sooner be forus and for our cause; for instead of want they have even the luxuries of life. One thing I will except—shoes The planters this year, in this section of the country planted double the quantities of the cereals they have hitherto done, and have enough for themselves an more to spare to the would-be Confederate government.

HILION WEAD, S. C., Nov. 20, 1861. Our Army in Camp—A Sunday in Camp—The War to be Carried into Africa—The True Southern Sentiment— Enterprise of the Yankees-Arrival of a British Steam -The Object of Her Visit-Paris Island—Concentration of the Rebels-Interesting Naval News-Marine Intelligence, dc.
Our gallant little army here has at last got nicely set

ied in camp, and is now in the enjoyment of the best health and spirits, awaiting orders for carrying the war must not, however, infer by this that our brave troops are resting on their well carned laurels, as no measures are spared on the part of their generals to put them in the highest state of military discipline. We have at this point representative soldiers from Maine, Michigan, New York, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Pennsylvania, and among them exists the highest emulation in crushing the rebellion which now curses our land.

I was much struck with the scene last Sunday,

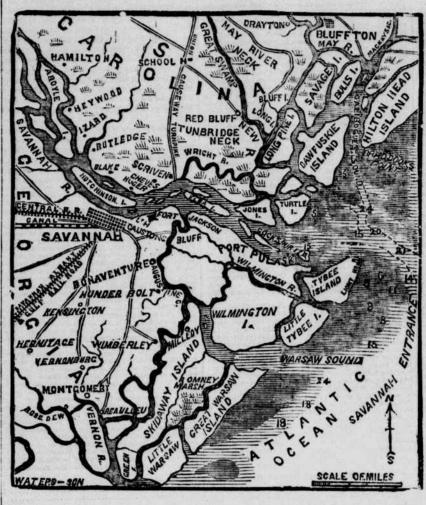
as I made an impromptu inspection of our camps. The weather was as baimy as a June day in the North; the water in the harbor was smooth and placid; manua and decorum observed by the troops that impressed upor the spectator the fact that the men composing our army were educated to respect the Sabbath day. The Sanday through with at an early hour, and at eleven o'clock reli gious services were held on each of the regimental parade grounds, and under the time honored banner, the old chaplains were generally of a patriotic character, alled ing to the success of our arms in this, the first expedition to the South, and impressing upon the men the necessity national peace and tranquillity, of observing a dignified respect for the lives and property of a falling foe. religious services of the day were generally prefaced and closed by the singing of hymns, accompanied by the re

The commanders of the army and naval forces are daily receiving authentic statements of the effect of the recent blow struck upon the soil of South Carolina. The tatements allege that the boasted strength of the South to subvert the constitution and the laws of the Union has been found mythical and erroneous. The mass of the people of the South are heartily disguster Their hopes for recognition as a separate confederacy have been dissipated; national credit they Davis and his illegalized mob of bandits have been tried and found wanting, both in honesty and abil ty, and the longer this rebeltion is persisted in, they allege, the greater will be the bankruptcy into which they a plunged. All that is wanted now on the part of the federa overnment to bring this war to an end is to send troo army and naval forces here. It should employ every telay to every barbor, city and inlet on the Southern that before the 1st of May next the Southern rebels will

Since the arrival of our army here four large storebouses have been erected and filled to repletion with subsistence stores. A large bread bakery is now in the course of construction, of sufficient size to furnish a daily

THE NEW AMERICAN LAW OF BLOCKADE.

The Port of Savannah---Position of Tybee Island and Braddock's Point, Just Captured by Com. Dupont--Scene of the Stone Fleet Operations.



improvements are in progress of construction, which will soon raise this place, with its fourteen thousand military inhabitants, to the dignity of a city, with the best har-bor in the South. This is only the development of the

enterprise of the "Yankee" people.

The British steam frigate Immortalite, from New York, arrived here yesterday. When Commodore Dupont learned she was off the bar he at once despatched two pilots to bring her into port. She arrived here at about ten o'clock A. M., under a full head of steam, and was taken to an anchorage off Bay Point. The customary salutes of twenty-one guns were exchanged between the Britisher and the flagship Wabash. The British commander subsequently visited the Wabash, and was received with the highest honors. He also visited Hilton Head. ducted through the late rebel Fort Walker (now named Fort Welles, in honor of the Secretary of War). There the British commander was greeted with another salute. fired by a detachment of the Third Rhode Island regi-

I learn that the intercourse between Flag Officer Du pont and the British commander, Captain Hancock, has been of the most satisfactory character; a perfect under standing exists between them in regard to the objects of the British cruiser's visit, which are exclusively confined to the protection of British subjects in particular circum

Captain Phillips, of the United States steam transpor Mayflower, with a detachment of sailors from the gunb Mercury, made a successful reconnoissance to Paris Island, eight miles from bere, on Sunday last. The island is situated at the junction of Broad and Beaufort rivers-It is the property of Dr. Joseph Means, and is considered Island cotton in South Carolina. The place was entirely deserted by its white inhabitants; the slaves, of whom there were several hundred, alleged that their master made a furtive retreat on the day of the bombardment of Fort Walker without leaving them any instructions what to do with themselves. One old pegro assumed to be the patriarch of the others; all were jolly and were, seemingly, having a jubilee over their master's retreat. The island is well stocked with cattle and garden vegetables The mansion house is quite large, but the furniture was all displaced and most of it appropriated to ornament the negro quarters. Several large storehouses were filled with cotton, ready for market. No disposition, however, has been made to secure it as a prize.

The steamship Belvidere arrived here yesterday from Baltimore and Old Point, bringing the mail for the troops here and the horses of General Viele's brigade. Great anxiety was manifested by the troops to learn how th news of the capture of this place was received at the North. Newspapers were eagerly sought for, and one dollar per copy was freely offered for HERALDS of the 14th and 15th inst.

Intelligence has been received here that the rebels are miles from here. Another force of rebels, consisting of the Ninth and Twelfth regiments of South Carolina Vo lunteers, under the command of Colonels Hayward and Dunnovant; the Edisto company and the Beaufort Artil lery, are encamped on Port Royal Island.

On Friday last five hundred Indians reached Pocotaligo from Savannah. Pocotaligo is ten miles north of Port Royal Island. The most strenuous exertions are being made by the rebels to impede the advance of our troops on Savannah and Charleston; but their efforts will all prove futile when our overwhelming forces shall be ready to take the initiative.

I have been permitted to see a memorandum of a report made by Commander Gillis, of the United States gunbo Seminole, to Flag Officer Dupont, giving an account of his recent visit to Beaufort. He alludes to the place as the 'abomination of desolation." The white inhabitants, in their retreat, had sacrificed their property rather than the destruction commenced by them was completed by the slaves. Houses were despoiled of their contents. stores were pillaged, and other works of vandalism were committed. About three hundred negroes were in the

noissance of the village a few days ago. The result of their investigation was that, as the place possessed no strategic importance, it was not worth occupying

At Hardeyville, on the Charleston and Savannah Rail road, eighteen miles west of Blufften, and about twenty miles from here, between there and the Pocotaligo Rail read depot, there are 14,000 rebel troops concentrated under the command of Brigadier General Drayton. majority of these soldiers have been impressed into the

Union troops in the field. The gunboat Unadilla, Lieutenant Commanding Collins, and the gunboat Isaac Smith, Lieutenant Commanding terday. Nothing was specially observed, except nur and learned from intelligent negroes that the white the approach of the Union troops or gunboats. In confirmation of these statements two large barns were seen

The gunboat Ottawa made a reconneissance up Shull creek a few days since as far as Bluffien. As she approached the town about forty rebel cavalry went a hasty retreat. The Lieutenant commanding reports the navisupply of fresh bread for twenty thousand men. A gatien from this place to Bluffton as exceedingly intricate large hospital, a lighthouse, a mammeth wharf and other and dangerous, except to vessels of very light draught.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Nov. 23, 1861 G.n ral Sherman F.rtifying His Position-The Contrabane Still Flocking into Comp—Probable Fight at Beaufort— Drilling the Infantry on the Beach—Paying Off the Toogs—An Express and Post Office to be Established, dc. Nothing of particular interest has occurred in this

vicinity since my letter of the 20th inst. General Sher man is displaying great zeal in fortifying his position here, and in a few weeks this post will be perfectly impregnable against any force the enemy may bring against it. Contraband negroes are constantly coming into camp

and placing themselves under the protection of our flag-The government at Washington should at once take mea-sures for their final disposal. Up to this time several hundred have been employed very profitably in disembarking army stores from the fleet; others are employed on the new fortifications. The female slaves find plenty of employment in washing clothes for the troops. We have enough now to supply all demands, and those that may come in hereafter should be removed as they arrive. The armed transport McClellan left here yesterday afternoon with Captain Saxton, Chief Quartermaster, or board, for Beaufort, for the purpose of removing from thence all goods that by law are confiscated to the federal government. Shortly after her departure firing was heard in the direction of Beaufort. I presume she was

returned up to the hour of the sailing of the Ericsson. Yesterday was observed as a general drill day among the troops in the loadings and firings. Sherman's light battery were practising the entire afternoon. The infantry troops formed on the hard sand beach, and kept a fusilade for several hours. A detachment of two hundred and fifty sailors from the Wabash landed on Trenche's Island early in the morning and exercised with boat how itzers the entire day.

shelling a body of rebel scouts. The McClellan had not

Malor Hewitt, Paymaster of the United States Army, i paying off the troops at this place. He has already paid the Forty-ninth New York regiment and the Third Rhode Island Volunteers, and the Eighth Maine regiment. The Forty-sixth and Forty-eighth New York regiments will be A regular post office has been established here, and

placed in charge of Mr. Sears, an active officer of the Quartermaster's Department. Adams & Co. have also established an express office. Nearly \$50,000 will be sent to New York by this firm in the steamer of to-day. This large amount is sent home in small sums by the soldiers to their families.

The United States gunboat Flag returned to this portuged to the states of the states

to-day from a short cruise along the coast.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Nov. 25, 1861. Matters at Beaufort-The Rebels Deserting their Portifica tions at Tybee Island-Matters in Savannah-The City Deserted by Women and Children-Governor Brown Reelected—His Inaugural Address—The Harbor of Port Royal—The Fortifications at Braddock's Point—Naval Intelligence-New Fortifications, de., de., de.

at Beaufort, in quest of quartermaster's stores-returned here on the 23d with a raft of lumber in tow, the only thing to be had there coming under the head of contra-band goods. Things at Beaufort remain about the same The village is in the utmost confusion, having been thoroughly ransacked, pillaged or destroyed by the negroes. Our military and naval commanders still in sist that the place is not of any strategical import ance, and therefore will not occupy it in force. It and other places on the Beautert river and its tributaries are under the constant surveillance of our gunboat flotilla. and the rebels cannot occupy any of the prominent places within twenty miles of here without our being aware of

Important and authentic intelligence has been received here that the rebels are deserting their strong fortifications at Tybee Island, and removing their big guns to Savannah, to be placed in new works now in construction there for the defence of that city. Commo dore Dupont despatched several vegsels from here day hefore yesterday to verify the above statement. When they return I will write full particulars. Governor Brown has been re-elected Governor of Geor

gia. In his inaugural address, which was published i the Savannah Republican of the 11th inst., he reviews at ength the progress of the rebellion, and declares that it had gone so far that it forbade all compromise with the North, and nothing remained for the South but to fight to the bitter end for their independence. He speaks very despondingly of the attempts of the confederacy to receive foreign recognition. He concludes his address by alluding to the defeat of the rebels at this place, and speaks of our fleet as an overpowering one, against which no ordinary land works can hope to succeed.

Republican also has a full account of the capture of Fort Walker (Welles), acknowledging a great defeat placing their killed, wounded and missing at about one hundred and fifty men. It thinks the landing of our troops here as a simile to the man that drew the elephant in the lottery—he could not carry it, feed it or go near it—and they think that our eccupancy of Hilton Island is a barren success, as from it we cannot reach the mainland with out considerable trouble. The rebel sheet seems to for get that the occupancy of Hilton Island places us in the possession of one of the finest military and naval depots of supplies on the Southern coast, besides having one of the best harbors in the United States. The harbor of Port Royal is large, deep and well protected; aifficult to describe for want of comparison. The climate during th

there being no prevailing winds that can affect the safety of vessels. The beauties and value of this harbor cannot be too highly estimated. The inland water communication from the interior of the States of North Carolina and Georgia, emptying into this harbor, is of the best kind, The Republican, in recounting the loss of this place, says that immediately after that event the women and children of the city were hurried out of town, and every measure taken to put the place in a state of defence. Six thousand troops were in Sayannah on the 11th ult. Draft-

ing troops was being resorted to.
Six companies of the Sixth Connecticut Volunteers occupy and garrison the late rebel fortification at Braddock's Point, the extreme southwesterly point of the island, eleven miles from here. The battery mounts four guus one Columbiad (10 inch) and three thirty-two-pounders The former was not mounted. When the rebels retreated on the 7th inst., they spiked the guns with "rat-tail" files. By dint of great exertion on the part of our ordnance officers the spikes have been with traven, and day before yeteray the Consecticut troops fixed a saleo of artillery from them? The United States armed vessels, the Braziliera and Courier, arrived here a day or two ago. The merchant sehooner Shark, from New York, arrived here on the 23d.

our troops for the protection of this place. The line of quarter from the hather bend, extending in a northerly and easterly direction a coss the island. Bastions for mounting heavy guns will be placed at proper points. The whole line of intrenchment will extend in a straight ine over three miles. The whole will be surrounded by wet ditch or canal, watered by the sea, twenty feet in

OUR NAVAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ON BOARD STEAMER MCCELLAN, Nov. 23, 1861.
iccursion of the Gunboats Officea and Pembina to Beaufort,
with Captain Hancock, of the British Frigate Immortalite—A Darkey's Account of the Flight of the Chicalry— Appearance of Beaufort—Curious Coincidences, dec., de.
On Thursday morning last the two gunboats Ottawa
and Pembina left their anchorage off Hilton Head and
steamed briskly off towards the exceedingly picturesque

ittle town of Beaufort. The principal, and I may say only, object of this excursion was the showing of that town to Captain Hancock, of the British Navy, who is now in command of the fine frigate Immortalite, which is anchored in the harbor of Port Royal, with our own Wabash as an almost mate, and numbers of other ships

Leaving the harbor and gliding quietly through the narrow river, skirted upon either side with magnificent plantations, we reach, after a trip of ten or twelve miles, the exceedingly Southern town of Beauert. The town is situated upon an island of some eight or ten miles in extent, upon which there are as well a number of most excellent plantations. Captain Stevens, of the Ottawa, having Captain Hancock as guest landed with him, after taking every precaution for guarding against the possibility of a surprise. Accompanied by Lieut. Corbin, of the Wabash, Captains Hancock and Stevens, with five midshipmen, landed at the little anding where the little steamer Cecil used of old to land her numerous passengers. Proceeding to an examination of the town, the party became soon separated into num-bers of small parties, who roved some one way and some the other, each in search of the prettiest mansions, gar dens, &c. The houses were, for the most part, deserted by both whites and blacks, and they had been rummaged and the contents used in a most promiscuous manner. On the contrary, it was visible and remarked by all that these bouses in which the servants had been left had escaped entirely the consequences of a number of mischievous darkies mis-doings; for we were told that "de way dem niggers conducted dey sells was uncommon;" and certainly the appearance bore ample testimony that such was undoubtedly the fact. Upon questioning one of the more intelligent of the contrabands, the following story was delivered, of which, as nearly as I can remember, I give

"Well, massa, you neber did see how dem white pussen did take on when dey jus hear 'bout hundred ship come down off fort; such packing and tracking; load four horse team, four mule team, ox team, all kind team, and tak all thing could take, and all ladies and girls, cause they might do like dey did in Alexandria when dey take him.' Upon inquiry how that was, I was told "That all dem soldiers they did 'buse dose women most shameful, ' violating them promiscuously.' Den when dey hear dat all ships done pass battery down dere, all clear right out and don't come back, only sometime when no ship here, den run away 'gain when youse all come back; den dey dribe off all we nigger and tell we dat you gwine to take us all down South and sell us for berry low price." The idea of being sold for "berry low price" was to him intensely inhabitants more, perhaps, in the summer than during the winter mouths; for the gayeties of the city seem to have an attraction for the chivalry quite irresistible to

The buildings are mostly of wood, with the wide veran dahs of the southern country, many almost hidden it the trees, many of which are orange trees, upon which the golden fruit is thickly clustered. At the Arsenal we found a number of guns, with their trunions broken other articles were broken and a few gun carriages were burned. Near by we passed the jail, the only occupant of which was an old tomcat, evidently not in the least any ious to leave.

The servants of one house told us that their master broke most of the furniture, and then when he left the did the rest-for the fun of the thing.

After a ramble of an hour or so all of the party were gathered at the landing, and soon we were again upon the deck of the model gunboat Ottawn, where Captain Stevens ele preparations for refreshing the inner man, "o toes under the mahogany," and each busily engaged the ear of the party with what had been seen. The ever joily Captain S, had captured a tiny slipper, at the exhibition of which he was highly complimented. "Ah," said the gallant Captain, "it is not the slipper that excites your lmiration; the thought of the delightful little foot tha used to occupy this little moccasin is nearer the truth." So went the jest, when a sailor came in, saying "There is a steamer in sight, sir." So out we came. After a few mination one of the party declared her to be the McClellan, to which steamer, when she came up us, several of the party were transferred, and the trin little Ottawa proceeded swiftly on her way towards our

Upon the McClellan we found Captain Saxton, who finding a dearth of lumber and a few other useful articles, had taken Lieutenant Ramson, with a detail of thirty men from Captain Hamilton's battery, and proceed ed to Beaufort in the excellent steamer McClellan, after said articles. Here we laid off the quiet little town Beaufort all night, and early the next morning wen ashore, where we soon obtained and rafted off to the McClellan nearly a hundred thousand feet of lumber, with number of useful articles.

W. Caldwell, Purser of the McClellan, busied himself raising the Stars and Stripes upon the Arsenal flagstaff, at which we, of course, cheered lustily. Towards evening e called in our pickets and men, and with them on board of the McClellan. By the way, I must tell you a

There are in the Quartermaster's Department, or rather were, three steamers—the Union, the Winfield Scott and the McClellan. The Union went ashere and is broken up; the Winfield Scott is disabled (like the General); but the McClellan is young and as seful as possible. Returning, we arrived off Hilton Head Friday evening-Captain Saxton going immediately ashore, where he was happily greeted by all; for leaving Beaufort large numbers of contrabands came down to the wharf and begged to be taken off with us It is rather strange that the house of Rhett, the

ruined but little of the furniture. More soon of a scout that I am to go on to morrow

THE GUNBOAT MODICAN AT THE BATTLE OF PORT ROYAL. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

UNITED STATES SHIP MORICE PORT ROYAL, S. C., NOV. 19, 1861 May I ask the favor to have the following placed

"Render onto Cosar the things that are Cosar's." In your issues the 15th instant, giving an account of the battle and capture of Hilton Head and Bay Point, I

notice that credit is not done all hands by your Susque

With due modesty, I think that this ship deserves some edit for the part she took in that action.

Your correspondent states, in language which would lead any one to suppose that the Mohi can did truly descri her post and show the white feather, whereas, the describen consisted in the Mohican placing berself out of the line and taking a nearer position to the land batteries than any ship in the

When within five hundred yards of the enemy's gons, and directly in front of their battery, the order was given to top the engines, and also to make every shot and shell tell. In this position we lay about twenty minutes, pa ing our eleven-inch shell into their battery, which they returned in earnest. They brought their rules to bear upon us, and the little balls (as also big balls) went whiz zing over our heads. It was during this firing (the hot est we had experienced) that we had our Third Assistant Engineer killed (J. M. Whittemore), while cheering the men on, and had three officers and four men wounded.

En passent, I will give an instance of coolness displayed by one of our wounded men. A shell came through our bulwarks, and, bursting, a piece struck Wm. Thenpson leg in a most horrible manner, and when being carried the sinews only) by another Quartermaster, he said:-"Rrown, don't let them compasses fool you; I have screwed them off the points, so the concussion of the guns won't hurt them.' Evidently the rebels' shells could not drive this man's duty from his head without taking his life. May the asylum, if he recovers from

his injury, be a happy home for him.

It is true the Flag Officer telegraphed us to take on position the third ship in the line, not wishing us to make a target of ourselves. The order was obeyed; but our gal-lant captain could have held his own and more toe with the rebels, and come out with the winning cards in his

hands.

A contraband (who was at Hilton Head during the fight), after the fight and our boats had visited the shore told one of the officers of this ship that the officer in command on shore would say, when we (the Mohican) came along, "There comes that low, black scoundrel; aim we! for her, boys." This does not look as if we deserted our

VESSELS IN PORT ROYAL HARBOR, S. C., NOV. 21, 1861.

NOV. 21, 1861.
VESSELS-OP-WAR.
United States steam frigate Wabash.
United States steop of war Pale.
United States shoop of war Pale.
United States gunboat Pawnee.
United States gunboat Mollegan.
United States gunboat Flag.
United States gunboat Fornhontas.
United States gunboat Pornhontas.
United States gunboat Problem.
United States gunboat Problem.
United States gunboat Problem.
United States gunboat Flag.
United States gunboat Flag.
United States gunboat Flag.
United States gunboat Vixen.
Britis States gunboat Vixen.
Britis States gunboat Vixen.
Britis States gunboat Vixen.
Britis States gunboat Vixen.

UNITED STATES TRANSPORTS.

charge. Will leave for New York in about ten days.
Steamship Ocean Queen, army stores, waiting to d
charge. Will leave for New York in about two weeks.
Steamship Illinois, army supplies, about half unloade
Will leave for New York in about neven days.
Steamship Cental.
Steamship Empire City.
Steamship Mantanzas.
Steamship Mantanzas.
Steamship Marken.
Steamship Haladelphia.
Steamship Star of the South.
Steamship Belvidere.
Steamship Ariel.
Steamship Fallel Webster.

Steamship Daniel Webster Steamship Ben. De Ford. Steamship Ben. Be Ford.
All awaiting orders.
Steamship McClellan has discharged her cargo of water, and will return to New York in a day or two.
Propeller Patapsoo, with water for the fiset and army, is about three-quarters discharged, and will leave for New York soon.
Propeller Locust Foint, with army stores, awaiting orders.
Propeller Parkersburg, army stores, awaiting orders.
Propeller Georges Crock, with water for the army, elscharging.

barging.
Ship Ocean Express, urmy stores, heavy ordname and

charging.
Ship Ocean Express, army stores, heavy ordinance and animunition, discharging.
Ship Great Republic, army stores, lumber, brick and load, discharging.
Ship Golden Eagle, army stores, awaiting orders.
Ship Golden Eagle, army stores, discharging.
Bark Jame A. Bishop.
Brig Paniel Matony.
Brig Ellen P. Stewart, oral.
Brig Belle of the Bay coad, nearly discharged.
Schooner N. F. Clark.
Schooner Sarah Cull.
Schooner Sarah Cull.
Schooner Sarah Cull.
Schooner James M. Value.
Schooner Habel S. Miller.
Schooner Habel S. Miller.
Schooner James M. Value.
Schooner James M. Value.
Schooner Win C. Aeden end.
Schooner Susan F. Aldoott.

Schooner Western Star.
All laden with real for the navel and transport files.

GEN. VIELE'S EXPEDITION.

Preparations at Hilton Head-The Troop Assigned for the Enterprise The Vessels to be Engaged, .vc..

OUR HILTON HEAD CORRESPONDENCE. Theres Ham. F. C., Nov. 25 1801. The vessels of the sound expedition are new fully coaled and provisioned, ready for a start. We expect to sail by Monday at the farthest. The troops or comprise

the land force will consoit of the Frest brigath , E. C., Fregadier General Viele commanding, comprising the Third New Hampshice, Eighth Maine, Forty-south, Forty-seyenth and Forty eighth New York Velantsers, Companies I. K and Cof the Third Rhode Islan I Volunt organand two companies of Colonel Serrell's Volunteer E qui e r They will emburi, as follows:-Steamship Empire City, 46th New York Volunteers,

Steamship Star of the South, 47th N. Y. Volente vs. Steamship Cahawba, 48th New York Volunteers. Steamship Ariel, 8th Maine Volunteers. Steamship Daniel Webster, six companies N.H. Volunteers. Steamship Marion, four companies N. H. Veluntees

Steamship Oriental, two companies Volunteer Engineers. Steamship Matanzas, three companies R. L. Volonicera General Sherman will accompany the expedition THE REAL BLOCKADE.

BARRICADE OF SOUTHERN SEAPORTS.

"Stone Fleet" Expedition. Savannah and Other Ports to be

Objects and Movements of the

Hermetically Sealed, &c.,

Our government has originated, and is now putting into operation, a novel mode of preventing all ingress and egress by water to and from blockaded ports, by barry cading all the passages to them. If the efficiency or strictness of the blockade established on the Southern Atlantic coast was not sut clent to satisfy the exacting demands of the rebel government, we hope that this ne proof of our carnestness will commend itself to their approval, and that Mr. Jefferson Davis will no longer ha

any just cause of complaint on that score. It is well known that one of the latest, most popular nd not least important movements of the federal govaernment towards subduing and punishing the rebels of the South is the sending against the Southern seaboard towns a fleet of whaling vessels, heavily laden with stone. to be sunk across the numerous infets thereto. We have already published some of the details of this expedition, but as the fleet has by this time reached at least the important points to which it was destined it will not be inappropriate to remind our readers of some of the facts in connection with it. The steamship Illinois, arrived at this port yesterday, reports the occupation, by detachments of our troops from Port Royal, of Hilton Head and Tybeo islands, which form the outlying senti-

nels to the harbor of Savannah, and as this occupation is [CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]